

Ladies' Institute, Indianapolis,

hard times all over the country, the attendance is

The report of Adj't-Gen. Seaman showed that

Minnesota was entitled to the largest gain per

cent., and so was awarded the prize offered by

THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE on this increase. Penn-

sylvania won the prize as the largest Division,

Mrs. Haight, Torrington, Conn., a charter mem-

ber of the Guards, won the prize for recruiting the

largest number of Guards. All these prizes will

REUNION BADGE.

neat. It is of red satin, fringed, pinned by a blue

button, embellished with forget-me-nots, the C. C.

flower, in gilt. Diagonally across the badge is a

white satin strip, bearing the letters " N. T. C. C.

Guards." On the badge itself, above the strip, are

SOUVENIR PROGRAMS.

bons of various colors, were presented by The Na-

TIONAL TRIBUNE for use at the Reunion. The

of colored Autumn leaves surrounds the letters.

closing pages embrace the Rules and Regulations

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Morning.

Opening session, 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, for re-

newing old acquaintances and forming new ones,

Reception to the Commander-in-Chief from 11 a.

Guards' business session, 1:30 p. m. prompt. Re-

ports of officers and committees, the election of

Evening.

Invocation. Rev. J. S. Lemon, Chaplain-in-Chief.

. Paper, "Progress" ....... Miss Edith M. Haines.

Recitation......Miss Anna L. Mausfield.

13. Conversazione ...... Leader, Amos Le Seaman.

14. Guards' Parting Song. 15. Benediction ...... Rev. J. S. Lemon, Chaplain-in-

GREETING SONG.

By Miss Olive Edith Dickey.

Air: We're Tenting To-night.

We're meeting to-night on the old camp-ground,

CHORUS.

Many are the friends assembled here to-night,

Many are the hearts loyal to our cause,

Greeting to-night! Greeting to-night!

The past comes before us to weld her ties

And the present to greet us with hopeful eyes-

Chorus-Many are the friends, etc.

Chorus-Many are the friends, etc.

AMERICA, DEAR NATIVE LAND.

By Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood.

Air: Oh! Tannenbaum.

Our voices still for Patriotism shall ring,

For Progress still we'll vie.

America, dear native land,

Of golden zone and silver strand;

Dear land of all our best desires,

America, whose humblest sons

With faces set unto the hights,

The Magna Charta of the world.

The flower of thy youth lies slain;

Our Father's God, we cry to thee,

And let the fires of Freedom run

To all the lands beneath the sun.

Forget, when far apart,

The fond fraternal ties that bind

Them closely heart to heart?

For Patriotism let us live.

Oh, let us ever work and watch

And hold our purpose too,

Our fathers' flag to lead us on,

And keep us stanch and true.

A band both warm and kind;

In bonds fraternal bind.

May Heaven defend and to the end

PLEASURE AND SIGHT-SEEING.

Following the formal proceedings the Guards

will enjoy a season of social and fraternal pleasure

Guards, who have spared no pains to arrange a

joyous gathering of their brothers and sisters of

is certainly to be congratulated upon the enthu-

siasm with which she has entered into her work,

and which promises to culminate in a grand suc-

Then here's a hand, dear C. C. Guard,

For Progress let us vie:

Oh, keep our people pure and free,

GUARDS' PARTING SONG.

By Kale Brownlee Sherwood.

Air: "Auld Lang Syne,"

Shall Guards who hold each other dear

CHORUS,

The C. C. clasp in friend-hip give,

While floats our banner high.

Chorus-For Patriotism let us live, etc.

Chorus-For Patriotism let us live, cte.

America, on many a plain,

But from the soil by valor fed

The ripest grain is harvested,

Are born as earth's divinest ones,

Whose mountains pierce unto the sun,

How thrills my soul to hear thy name,

To sound thy kindling deeds of fame;

Where freedom keeps her altar fires.

Where honor crowns her faithful knights;

Whose daughters wear the royal grace

That clothes the queens of regal race;

Where hand in hand they hold unfurled

Whose endless rivers seaward run;

Meeting on the old camp-ground,

And make remembrance sure,

For the C. C. shall endure.

Under the C. C. sky;

Song, "America, Dear Native Land."

...John F. Cannan

....Miss Jessie Johnson

Program,

officers, and work for the good of the Order.

numerically, of the N. T. C. C. Guards.

be duly awarded at the Reunion

below the strip, "Indianapolis, 1893."

Ind., Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1893,"

and a general handshake,

Entertainment 7:30 p. m.

Piano solo.....

Greeting Song.

12. Violin solo. .....

Give us a song of cheer,

As we gladly greet the C. C. friends

And Guards we love so dear.

Happy in Reunion sweet;

And gind again to meet.

on the ground early, to view the grand parade.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Be Careful of Your Speech, and Remember Things It Were Well to Do.

In every community there are expressions, or provincialisms, that one is apt to acquire almost unconsciously. They are searcely noticeable at home, but when among strangers in other places they are glaringly apparent and often put us to a great dis-

Every person with good and refined justinets can but desire that his speech should be free from valgarisms and solecisms, and a reflued, cultured man must avoid the expressions peculiar to his section, "Let me see it once," "Leave go," "Hain't so," "The butter is all," "Red off the table," "He has come already," are common expressions among the Pennsylvania Dutch.

"He is keeping company with her," "Mrs. Brown is lying very low with fever," "I have a good mind to go," "The folks are all well to home," "Our crowd is going," are common expressions in a may country districts. "I be," "I want to know," "Do tell," "What for looking man is he," "I am going to go," are ex-

pressions peculiar to the Yankees. And so it goes. In every community we hear peculiar expressions, which we must learn to avoid if we would be distinguished by our good

Slang should be avoided, but really, of the two, slang or flat provincialisms, the former is to be preferred. Slang may be rude and uncoulh, but it generally expresses an idea; provincialisms are slatteraly forms of speech, pure and simple, and mark the ill-bred and careless man or woman. SOMETHING YOU SHOULD DO.

Papers and books of the present day are full of don'ts; here are a few dos by way of variety; Do be punctual to church, or in keeping any ongagement. Do send your address with your name when

writing letters. Do walk and stand erectly.

Do respect your seniors, Do learn to sit still and keep your hands quiet,

Do sing or play when you are asked, nuless you get-me-not; Objects, Progress, Patriotism. The

not be listless and indifferent. Do go when you announce that you "must go," | union; and not prolong your departure indefinitely. Do learn to talk about something besides personalities and current gossip.

Do return a book you have borrowed. Do show your appreciation of favors shown you. Do remember the golden rule in your dealings Do be polite to your brother and sister.

Do avoid the use of slang and provincialisms, Do be prompt in acknowledging all invitations and presents. Do be careful not to be that intolerable torment,

a tease. The disposition to worry children, cats, and dogs simply displays the restlessuess of an empty mind. Do speak kindly of rivals in a profession or

trade, or not at all. Have the pride and selfrespect to overstate their merits rather than under-

Do "to thine own self be true, and it shall follow as the night the day, thou canst not be false to any



ORLAND S. BOOKWALTER,

Orland S. Bookwalter is a son of L. J. Bookwalter, Co. A, 73d Onio, and is engaged in the merchandise business at Hallsville, O. He is 26 years of age, a member of the M. E. Church, the I. O. O. F. and the Y. M. C. A. He is fond of flowers, music and good books, and would like to correspond with sons and daughters of veterans of the above regiment; also with parties living near the Buil Run, Stone River or Chicksmanga battle-

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Simple Cookery, but Highly Satisfactory in Results. CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

A deliclous Charlotte Russe is made with one

quart of cream, one-half box of gelatine and five ounces of sugar; flavor with vanilia to suit your taste. Cover the geiatine with cold water, letting it soak about an hour, then dissolve with hot water and strain it over the augar, stirring until cool, but not congested. Put the flavoring in the cream and whip it up while the gelatine is cooling. Then stir the whipped cream into the gelatine, continue stirring until partly congealed, and let it stand in a cool place to finish the congealing process. Line the dish in which you wish to serve the Charlotte Russe with sponge cake cut in thin slices, or lady fingers, separating them into halves and moistening with milk.

APPER TELLY Peel any kind of sharp apples, cut them in slices in a covered pot with a good deal of water until it is much reduced and becomes glutinous. Strain it through a thin cloth, measure it, and add an equal quantity of clarified sugar. Boil the whole up and skim it. Boil it again until it quits the spoon clear by dropping from it.

PEAR TART. Peel the fruit carefully, cut each pear into quarters and take out the cores. If the pears are large and green, boll them in a little water till soft Simmer them in some rich strup; line a dish with puff paste, lay the pears in with the sirup, cover, and bake the whole. Puff paste is regular pie crust spread with butter and rolled; repeat sev-

OUR ROLL CALL,

The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. vetersn's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; member of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.1 Lewis E. Bachauan, Landgrove, Vt.; Joseph W. Dum, Hinsdale, Ill.; A. B. Carpenter, v.s. Colfax, W. Va.; Cora M. Gross, De Soin, Ill.; Delli A. Williams, Anson, Me.: Maggie J. Allen, v. wife, Jefferson, Ind.; E-teila L. Depue, v.d., Odaville, W. Va.; Carrie Fournes, Odin, Pa.; Dorothes, Louisa, Emma, and George J. Mennett, Honcadale, Pa. Loura Freihube, Okanchee, Wis.; Eugene Melvi nes, 1325 Western ave., Watertown, Wis. Total,

---TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. THE NATIONAL TEIRUNE Exchange will be devoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any-

thing pertaining to business must be sent to the advertizing department.] To exchange: Photographs and autographs-Della A. Williams, Anson, Mc. Postal autographs -Rena M. Garvin, New Athens, O. Letters with California school teachers.-James M. Davis, Cres well, O. Columbus souvenir spoon for best graduating selection before Sept. 25,-W. L. Hodge, New Centerville, Wis. Postal autographs-Dorothea.

Louiss, Emma, and George J. Mennett, Honesdale, WANTED: C. C. to know that I have changed my address from Venango County, Pa., to Domestic, Wells County, Ind.—Elsie Agnes Loup. C. C.'s to and canceled stamps to sell to buy my brother a Dicel-chair,-Estella L. Depue, Odaville, W. Va. | cess. Progress and Patriotism and True Fraternity in Many Divisions.

WHAT GUARDS ARE DOING.

N. T. C. C. Memorial Day was beautifully observed in Massachusetts. At Mattapan the grave of Walter Smith, beloved in memory, was decorated with sweetest flowers. His mother, Mrs. G. W. Smith, and sister, C. Maude Smith, join in grateful thanks to the Memorial Committee for the remembrance, also to friends in Newton for floral remembrances. At Uxbridge, Memorial Sunday, Mary L. Best, of Stoneham, accompanied by Misses Florence and Isabel Crossman, of the Rhode Island Division, decorated the grave of Ezra J. Hill, jr., who at the time of his death was an active member of the Guards. The Uxbridge Compendium

"Prominent members of the Club had contributed a large number of flowers, and these, together with a beautiful assortment from relatives, were placed on Brother Hill's grave in Pine Grove Cemetery, Whitinsville. This custom of the Club is one which commends itself to all, as it keeps alive the memory of those who have been noble workers for the cause of Progress and Patriotism and who have passed on to their reward.'

A very pretty C. C. wedding was that of Anna FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION N. T. C. C. G. Grosvenor, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., member of the W.R.C., and C. L. Bowdish, of Stockbridge, of the Now in Progress at the Assembly Hall, Young N. T. C. C. Guards. All the appointments were beautiful. Little flower girls scattered roses at the The Fourth Annual Reunion N. T. C. C. Guards bride's feet. Rev. John Sweet, of the M. E. Church, is now in progress at Indianapolis, Ind., in connecblessed the bans. The happy pair are home to tion with the 27th Annual Encampment, G.A.R. all C. C. friends at Stockbridge. Considering the World's Fair diversion and the

Adj't Margaret McClelland, of the Pennsylvania Division, spent a memorable week with J. May distinctive and representative. Many Guards were Huff, of Jersey City. She was shown the sights and scenes of New York City and surroundings, including the Brooklyn Bridge and "Liberty Enlightening the World." One day while strolling brough Central Park one of the girls saw a C. C. badge, and they were not long in making the acquaintance of Helen M. Nash, another of the Pennsylvania Guards, accompanied by her mother, who were also spending a short season in New York and vicinity. They spent an hour together as only girls know how to put in 60 short minutes, all continually talking at one time.

J. Ross Brown, Melvine, Tenn., writes of the The badge of the Fourth Annual Reunion is very death Aug. 9 of Brother Israel Lee, aged 20, of the Tennessee N. T. C. C. Guards. His death resulted from hemorrhages of the lungs, followed by a year of steady decline. He was a bright young man and a sincere Christian, dying in the full triumph of faith. Brother Brown says: "It is hard to give the letters, in gilt, "Fourth Annual Reunion," and him up, but we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well. There will be a glad Reunion in that city over there byand-by. Let us all meet him there."

Souvenir programs, in leaflet form, tied with rib-May M. Culver, Forestville, Conn., hopes every Loyal Homeworker will join the glorious army of initial-page of the cover is embellished with a C.C. the Guards. Will Connecticut C. C.'s please note badge, and reads: "Programme, Fourth Annual that she is Chairman of the Connecticut Investi-Reunion N. T. C. C. Guards, held at the Assembly gating Committee, and send on their applications Hall of the Young Ladies' Institute, Indianapolis, for membership at once.

C. C. members, especially those who are mem-The last page of the cover reads "Souvenir Probers of the Sons of Veterans, will find pleasant rooms and a warm welcome, at reasonable terms, gramme of Fourth Annual Reunion N. T. C. C. Guards, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6, 1893." A spray with H. B. Derr, 6561 Michigan Ave., Englewood, a Chicago suburb. Brother Derr is a member of The first page, within, embraces a list of National Gen. Abbott Camp, 8, Division of Illinois, and of officers and committees, and the next the symbols the Englewood M. E. church of the Guards. Motto: Pro Patria; Flower, For-

NORTH STAR GUARDS, ATTENTION! We must have a flag next Reunion day if possi-De listen to others when they are speaking, and governing the Guards. The program follows, with ble. Nothing awakens the patriotic feeling like the fluttering folds of our starry emblem of peace.

the words of the Guards' songs in use at the Re-Progress is one of our objects; let us make some progress toward our flag. I have filled an ordinary small round spice box with Oshkosh Star matches, and to the one guessing nearest to the number of matches I will send a photograph frame; space for two cabinet photographs. Five cents a guess.

To each contributor I will send an autograph with pen-drawing which I think all will appreciate. Contest closes 20 days from the date of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE in which this appears. C. C. and

Guards, send on your guesses. Loyally-Lizzie E. Gates, C. G., Princeton, Minn.



MARY A. RUSSELL.

Mary A. Russell, Fontainebleau, Miss., Is a daughter of a veteran of Co. M. 2d N. Y. H. A.; born in Silver Creek, Iowa, in 1873. Hight, five feet four inches; weight, 125 pounds; blonde, with hazel eyes and brown hair. She is fond of music, reading and horseback riding, and loves the C. C., which she joined in 1886. She would exchange postal autographs with all members.

---SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

A Wyoming Man Says Yes, and a C. C. Girl

is Sure of It. A SUCCESS IN WYOMING.

DEAR TRIBUNE: In answer to J. A. Musbee in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Aug. 10 I will speak for the girls, and say, emphatically, yes, women should vote; and if they would come to Wyoming and witness the election, and see the way women take part in a campaign they would say yes. So we greet you to-night on the old camp-ground, T. W. Law, Cambria, Wyo.

WHAT A QUESTION TO ASK. DEAR C. C.: Should the women vote? What a question for a C. C. boy to ask! Did not that other brother's complete crushing, in a similar role, give warning to this rash man? Certainly, we girls say we should vote. If we own property do we not have to pay taxes the same

Now, if we are not allowed to vote we should not pay taxes.

Women are treated the same as men if they do anything wrong. If they commit murder they are hanged; if they steal they are jailed; but they are not tried by women, nor have women the power to serve a fallen woman either as judge or juror. This is not right. Let woman have some voice in the laws and in the election of officers who discharge the laws, and see if the country is not benefited by the change. Yes, by all means, let us

women vote, Loyally-Edith M. Haines, 615 Bond street, East St-Louis, Mo.

ARRAYING HIGH AUTHORITIES. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Should women vote? I, too, think that a very important question, but to my mind there should be no hesitation in answer-

Henry Ward Beecher said: "Women ought to habit, have the same right of suffrage that men have; the moment that is granted the rest will follow." Chief Justice Chase, one of the greatest and wisest of the practiced statesmen of modern times, said; "I think there will be no end of the good on elections, on Government, and on woman her-

Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "It is a very cheap wit that finds it so droll that woman should vote. If the wants, the passions, the vices are allowed a full vote through the hands of a half brutal, intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations should be allowed a full voice as an offset, through the purest of the peo-Let us see how Woman Suffrage has affected the

States where it has full power. I will take the liberty of copying extracts from letters on the sub-Gov. Francis E. Warren, in 1889, writing on the subject, says: "After 20 years of woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory, it is pronounced an unqualified success by men and women alike, and of oth political parties. I am sure a majority of the

citizens of Wyoming would be glad to see woman suffrage throughout the Union.' Gov. Lyman U. Humphrey says: "I take pleasure in saying that, in my judgment, the action of our people in giving to woman municipal suffrage has a good influence upon politics of our State The vote of the women has increased at each election, and it may be truthfully said that it is a factor in securing purer and better municipal government.

Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, who three times

as Governor recommended woman suffrage to the Massachusetts Legislature, sold; "As an act of simple justice I need not say that I heartily approve of the effort now being made to incorporate t into the Constitution of the Territories about to become States. The late municipal election in Boston, when 20,000 women went to the polls, shows that only the occasion is needed to make women avail themselves of their right to vote," Mrs. Wailace, from whom Gen. Lew Wailace says he drew the portrait of the mother of Ben Hur, makes the following powerful plea in behalf of the equal rights of women: "To deprive woman of the right to vote in favor of the laws under which she is governed, puts a mark of imbecility upon her at once, so far as the Government is concerned. It places her beneath the criminals and paupers; for the criminal may be restored to his and sight-seeing, under the auspices of the Indiana political privileges, the pauper may again become self-supporting, the feeble-minded children who are boys may learn enough to read and make the the C. C. Division Commander O. Edith Dickey sign of the cross, and then they can vote.'

Do I need to add anything to these able argu-Yours, Pro Patria-B. A. Bower, Lansing, Mich.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Sept.

Subject: Personal Responsibility. Rom., 14:12-23.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION. We pass from the Acts of the Apostles to the Epistles of St. Paul. The Apostle felt great interest in the churches which he established, and when absent from them wrote them letters. If he heard any one of said churches was in trouble, he immediately wrote to it and tried to adjust the difficulty. Many causes of divis-

ion sprung up calling for his advice and direc-

tion. Since similar difficulties are liable to

originate, the epistles have been very valuable

as teaching the Church how to manage in such

No Christian can afford not to study quite critically the 14 Epistles of St. Paul. It was fortunate the early Church had a so discreet manager as was St. Paul. Not only decision as to facts was needed, but also a spirit of forbearance and patience and persistence. Charitableness must accompany judgment. Piety without good sense would fail. With firmness as to essentials, there was call for tolerance in all matters not absolutely appealing to conscience. All classes must be dealt with and molded into one body. All opinions must be met and brought to bear on one central fact, salvation through Christ.

In the lesson before us we have an example of St. Paul's method. Many laws of the Jews were enacted only for temporary purposes. Many practices of the Jewish Church were only preliminary to the introduction of Christianity. At the same time, the great moral principles as to Deity, as to the right and the wrong, as to the spirit of worship, as to the relations of mankind, as to the mutual obligations of society. etc., were of eternal force, and can never be modified, compromised, lessened in force, explained away, removed for substitutes.

Another important fact to be considered is that mankind is composed of individuals and cannot always be moved in a mass. The rights of each member must be respected. As a result, no one person acts for himself alone, but as a member of community. He must not, therefore, consider only individual preference, but mutual rights. A man who would act in a given case so and so if a wholly independent actor, is obliged to modify his course of action when he finds that every one of his acts does not end on himself, but is related to the entire community. No man has the right to forget he is a member of society, in a certain allowable sense owned by society.

Rev. D. F. Lamson, referring to Ro., 14:17, ter is to show the freedom of Christianity from | public and National ruin, waste and poverty." the trammels of local customs and traditional usages. There were teachers in the churches who endeavored to incorporate into Christianity the ritualism of the Mosaic faith, to engraft upon the new religion that which was temporal and ceremonial in the old. Thus they attributed peculiar sanctity to the sacred times and seasons, the festivals and holy days of the Jewish calendar, and sought in many instances to enforce an observance of these not only upon Jewish but upon Gentile converts. Many, too, had come to entertain morbidly conscientious scruples in regard to the use of meats sacrificed to heathen deities and afterwards offered for sale in the public markets. The spirit of ascetism and formalism, which subsequently wrought so much harm in the Church, which so dimmed its glory and hindered its progress for ages, had thus begun already to manifest itself. Paul could not be silent when the very life of Christianity was thus put into jeopardy. He lifts his voice, in this chapter, in indignant protest against such a misconception of its spirit; against the attempt to hamper and restrict it by outward ceremonies and ritualizing practices. He argues that these things are not essentials to true piety; that they are sometimes outside of true religion, not a part of it."

We may date the writing of the Epistle to the Romans A. D. 58. It was in the Spring of that year, and corresponded with the first part of the fourth year of the reign of Nero as Emperor of Rome.

Where.

The Epistle was written at Corinth and sent to Rome. The note at the end of the epistle, as found in our Bible, declares Phebe carried it to Rome. She was a deaconess. All along we see what active part women took in the establishment of Christianity. St. Paul felt that much of his success was due to feminine aid. Phebe belonged to the church at Cenchrea, the eastern port of the city of Corinth. (Ro., 16: 1, 2.) St. Paul on way to Jerusalem remained three months at Corinth. (Acts, 20:3.) It was during that stay he wrote to Rome. Verse 16 shows it was in the Spring.

Notes. Verse 12 brings out the principle of individual responsibility. We must all give account. Each must render account. The whole account is to be the sum of the detailed accounts. But the accounts are separate. No excess of good of one person laps over to the credit of another who lacks. God is the one who examines. Strict accuracy and unquestioned fairness will characterize the process. To live is a serious not a haphazard fact.

Verse 13 shows we must consider ourselves first of all in passing on human conduct. Rather than looking to discover faults in others, we must be constantly on guard for their welfare, and do all we can to keep out of their way every harm.

Verse 14 emphasizes the voice of conscience. What might cause one to feel grieved may please another. We are not to consider, therefore, so much the thing in itself as its good or bad effect on others. We must in all our relations to society give place for individual couscientiousness.

Verse 15 shows it is more important not to offend others than to gratify self. In matters not absolutely essential it is better to forego self-gratification than grieve those whose consciences will not permit them to see the acts in the same light as you do. One cannot be called on to lose his soul for others, but at times he may lose the realization of some pet notions, the gratification of some (to him) innocent

Verse 16. There is no use in being so scrupu-

lous as to the carrying out of details in nonessentials as to be offensive. There is sometimes a kind of piety (so-called or professed) that will come by woman suffrage, on the elected, | that might be classed with nuisances, hypercritical, cantish, hypocritic, pharisaic. Piety need not necessarily be offensive. The good opinion of one on the part of society is almost essential to his success. No Christian can afford to despise current sentiment as to his conduct. As Christians we are to draw even. Verse 17 is very important. It states negatively and affirmatively the nature of the Kingdom of God, which is practically the Church of Christ. 1. Negatively: a. It is not meat. b. It is not drink. 2. Affirmatively: a. It is righteousness. b. Peace. c. Joy in the Holy Ghost. Christianity has reference to meat and drink, teaching temperance in their use; but the bill of fare is generous, and tastes miscellaneous. Hence there is room for all warrantable tastes, and no use for quarreling. Let the Christian diet as he chooses, but there is no latitude of preference as to righteousness, peace and Christian joy. If a man be rightcous he will have peace of mind, be in friendly relations with all, and hence have great joy. If one be righteous, there will be peace between God and him, and he will be relieved of appre-

> account to God at the Judgment. Referring to the three characteristics of Christianity, Andrew Fuller says: "Each has a distinctive character, and yet each is so blended with the other, that in dissecting one, you must cut through the veins of all," There is room for self examination as to our-

hensions (destructive of joy) as to meeting his

selves. We have the criteria. Can we match the ideal? It must be made real in every life. A certain Christian writer has the following argumentum ad hominem: "Have you these spiritual characteristics? Are you rightcous, or justified in God's sight through the righteousness of Christ? Have you, as the fruit of such righteoutness imparted to you, a righteousness growing up more and more within you, an inward spirit of obedience and faith and love? Are you at peace with God? Have you a consciousness of divine friendship, a conviction that God is on your side, that your interests

and inclinations are in harmony with the will of God? And, as the result of this peace with God, are you at peace with yourself? Have the tumuit and agitation caused by sin in your heart subsided, under the influence of the Gospel, like the sea after a storm? And lastly, does joy rule in your heart; not the superficial happiness of the worldling, but a deep, abid-

ing, everflowing gladness, arising from a consciousness of acceptance and pardon, and a hope of final and everlasting righteousness and peace?" We believe verse 17 is a cure-all for dissension, and the hopeful outlook for Christian

unity. Nobody has put this better than Dr. Thomas, so famous many years in Chicago: 'And, now, it happens not only that this is the essential thing in religion, but that this is the precise point upon which there is the deepest and the most universal agreement. Men differ as to a thousand things about the theories of religion, but they agree upon this; and it happens again that this is precisely what our world most needs. Oh, if all were honest, if all were pure, if all were true, if all were kind and loving, this would be the Kingdom of God. And as this is our need, and in this we agree, righteousness should be the strong foundations of our religion, for here we are not divided, and here may arise the loftiest ideals, and here glow the highest enthusiasm. And as we come to the life of righteousness we shall come to peace; peace among men; peace in the millions of beating hearts, and peace with God. And then there will be joy-the joy of being right and doing right, and the joy of peace within, and peace all around and above; and thus lifted up and blest the joy of the Holy Spirit will flow into the souls of men as light pours out from the sun. This is the Kingdom of Heaven that Jesus came to set up in the heart."

Temperance. One object of this lesson is to enforce the doctrine of temperance. Verse 21 specifically refers to the subject. It is well to instruct frequently as to the great practical questions of the day.

We permit two statesmen to speak. In March, 1889, ex-Secretary Windom said: "I do not think I overstate the case when I say that the 200,000 saloons in this country have been nstrumental in destroying more human life in the last five years than the 2,000,000 of armed men during the four years of the rebellion. There is an irrepressible conflict upon us. This Nation cannot endure half-drunk and halfsober any more than it could endure half-slave

and half-free." Hon. John D. Long once declared: "I hear it said that this interest has paid a thousand million into the public treasury; that it has supported our armies; that it has paid our debts; that it has maintained our Government. But, sir, it has not paid one cent. Whisky has never paid a dollar. The people it is who, out of the earnings of their toil, have paid millions for it and its curses. If a thousand million dollars have gone into the public treasury, whisky has been only the rotten bridge over which it has passed. Contributed to the public welfare! It is rather the dynamite of civilization; and when you reckon, as you do, the billions by which you measure its production and cost, you are reckoning not any addition to the public welsays: "The design of the Apostle in this chap- fare, but you are reckoning the extent of the

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Information of Value Concerning Pensions. [Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three Weeks. I G. R. E., Allegany, N. Y.-1. A soldier has a claim

under new law; has been examined and rated \$6. \$4, and \$2, three disabilities. Will this give him a rating under present rulings of Pension Department? 2. If so, how much? Answer. 1. He would, under former rulings, have been pensioned, but his claim will now be rejected. 2. Nothing. R. M., Schenectady, N. Y.—A widow dies with two months' pension due her at time of death. Can her heirs collect same: and if so, what course will they pursue to obtain it? Answer. It cannot be collected, ecause the heirs are not entitled to recover.

W. D., Exelor, N. H .- Are they allowing any in-

crease pensions under the new law? Answer. Very few. This is not a good year to file increase claims under the new law. P. K. H.-A comrade is pensioned under the new law for several diseases, and has a claim pending under the old law, and has furnished the evidence of comrades and of his family doctor who treated him from time to time. He is drawing \$12 per month, new law, and he has had piles in worst form ever since April, 1865, and chronic diarrhea one-third of the time. Is there any danger of him being dropped under Order 225; if so, what will become of his old-law claim, which dates back four and one-half years? Answer. He may be dropped or reduced, depending upon the testimony

and Examining Surgeons' certificates. If he is dropped it will not affect his old-law claim, but if same is complete it will probably be allowed, and he will then get on the roll again, J. M. P., Cambridge, O .- Please inform me what becomes of a widow's pension where she remarries and has minor children. Answer. The pension ceases until a legal guardian for the minor children is appointed, to whom the pension can be contiqued until the children arrive at the age of 16 years. J. F. H., East Brady, Pa.-Was there an act or law passed by which the charge of desertion could be removed other than the proclamation issued by President Lincoln; if so, when was it passed?

Answer, Yes. See acts Aug. 7, 1882; July 5, 1884; May 17, 1886; Aug. 14, 1888; March 2, 1889, and July 27, 1892, P. E., Park Springs, Tex.-The Commissioner of Pensions informs me it is necessary for a satisfac-tory identification that I procure the testimony of some members of my company who served with me. Not knowing absolutely where these comrades may be, or if any are alive, and, if they are, whether their addresses have been received by the Pension Bureau, I desire to ask: 1. Will the Department on request furnish these names of my comrades whose addresses are so received? 2. In case request is complied with by Department, is a personal visit to the comrades to procure their identification absolutely necessary? Answer. 1 Yes. 2. If you served under another name, and your comrades do not know you under both names, we do not see how you can avoid seeing them in person in order that they may recognize you as the man who served as -- in your company. If, however, any of the comrades can testify that they knew you before enlistment as -, and during enlistment as ---, the identification can be established by correspondence and affidavits thus pro-G. R. F., Meriden, Mass.-Is a soldier entitled under new law to a pension for loss of sight of right eye; and if so, how large a rate? Answer.

Such a claim would have been allowed under the preceding Administration at \$12 per month. Under he present Administration it will probably be Mrs. J. G., Milford, Mass .- My husband died last Winter. I have just received my pension and the accrued pension due him on his current pension. He had a claim for increase under new law. have just been notified that "his claim is rejected for reason that he is dead, and that there is no provision of law under which pension can be paid from date of filing his claim to the date of his death." I know of two widows who received same as above last Winter. Why is this so? Answer. Where a pensioner files a claim for increase, and dies before a medical examination is had by the Pension Bureau, his claim is invariably rejected, because such examination by Board of Surgeons is the only official evidence upon which the

claim can be adjudicated. It may be that in the other cases mentioned by you the applicants were examined after their increase claims were filed. In such cases, if increased disability was found, the c'aims might be allowed. C. B., Le Mars, Iowa.-In 1890 (Sept. 12) I drew ommutation for loss of a limb. Can I draw again Sept. 12, 1893, under the act of March 3, 1891? Answer. Yes. J. S. F., Andover, O .- Please inform me through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE what time in 1865 Lee's army ran the blockade and came down to City

Point to surprise the world, and what was the resuit? Answer. The Richmond squadron of five vessels came down the James River Jan. 25, 1865, and attempted to get past the obstructions in the river placed there by the Federals. Their design was to make a grand attack on City Point, The United States forts fired on them, and they were driven back, one vessel being blown up and another seriously damaged. R. H., Omro, Wis .- I enlisted Sept. 18, 1861, to serve three years, or during the war, unless sooner honorably discharged, and to have \$100 bounty. I was discharged February, 1863, for total disability,

and got no bounty. Why was it denied? Answer.

Because you did not serve two years and was dis

charged for disease. Had you been discharged for

wound or injury the bounty would have been paid you. There is no law under which you can be paid J. R. W., National Military Home, Milwaukee .-Suppose a man deserts from the Regular Army before or after the war, can be apply and get a pension under act June 27, 1890, having served he ably during the war in the volunteer service? I consider this question has never been fully answered. Answer. He cannot be pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, unless he has been discharged (either honorably or dishonorably, it matters not which) from his post-rebellion service. lils desertion before the war would not deprive

> The Evils of Possession. [Roston Globe.]

A Baltimore woman has succeeded in saving 1,000,000 canceled stamps. Now she wants to know what in the world she is ever going to do with them.

him of the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all are one with his; that your thoughts, desires | veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

MYSTERY.

[Every render is invited to send solutions and original contributions, and to compete for prizes offered. Definitions in form puzzles are given ac cording to Webster's International Dictionary, Phillips's Biographical Dictionary, and Lippin-cott's Gazetteer, edition of 1891. Definitions followed by an asterisk (\*) are of words occurring in the Unabridged only. Contributors are requested to write on but one side of paper, addressing all communications to Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

NEW PUZZLES.-NO. 105. NO. 849-CHARADE. That she has gone I do not ALL regret, Nor Two on death to lighten lover's woes, Oxe left descried in the ball-room, yet I know 'tis to put powder on her nose! -ERNEST, Nash, Mass. NOS. 950-1-SQUARES.

1. Fell or descended, 2. A black resinoid extract, 3. Varieties of pyroxene. 4. A charge in addition to the freight, 5. Small vesicular organs situated at the bases of anterior wings of lepidopterous insects. 7. Affection. - ERNEST, Nash, Mass. NO. 952-TRANSPOSITION. O leaves, will you never be stayed

aigrette, 7. The roebuck.

Till all the TOTAL is bare?

Fade, fade, fade! They are falling and filling the air! But what care I for the naked valley So long as my darling be clothed like a lily? O rain, are you never to stop? O sky, will you never be cleared? Drop, drop, drop! All over my hair and my beard! But what care I though it beat on my head

O winds, are you always to blow? O clouds, are you never to lift? Snow, snow, snow! I am up to my knees in the drift! But what for the Two and the cold care I So long as my darling be warm and dry? O night, so stinging and still,

So long as my darling be safe in her bed?

Will you never and never depart? Chill, chill, chill! To the innermost blood of my heart! But what care I though I freeze where I stand If my darling but throw me a kiss from her hand? -ERNEST, Nash, Mass. NO. 953-STAR.

1. A letter. 2. The cymbol of cerium. 3. To conduct or superintend the steering of (a vessel). 4. A wresting from the true meaning. 5. Fervency.
6. Kestrels. 7. Ductile. 8. Winks (at). 9. Thoraces of insects. 10. Courtesy. (Obs.) 11. Exclamations of joy or triumph. 12. In progress. 13.

A letter. —Ernest, Nash, Mass. NO. 954-CHARADE. Molly hath a slender waist, Molly hath a mouth rose-red; Once I caught and held her fast,

And in tender accents said : Dearest, if I let you go, Will you kiss me? Yes or no!" Molly's step is light as air. Molly bath a thousand charms: Like a wee bird in a snare, So she fluttered in my arms, Giving ne'er a kiss to me. If she loved me, wouldn't she? Molly hath a neck milk-white, Molly's thoughts are free from art: Being mad with my delight, In the beating of her heart, Said I: "If I let you go Will you love me? Yes or no!" Molly hath a russet gown, To the hem about her feet,

ALL she cast her eyelids down.

"Love you, if you let me go?" Was her answer yes or no? Close I clasped her slender waist, ONE I drew her to my knee; Neck and cheek and mouth I kissed-Molly, will you marry me? Did her little, light caress, FINAL fingers, mean me yes? -EENEST, Nash, Mass.

And she answered, sweet, so sweets

NOS. 955-6-SQUARES. 1. Southern, 2. A vessel for water for washing the hands. 3. A figure of speech, 4. Diving petrels of Australia. 5. An aniline dye. 6. One to whom the title of property is transferred. 7. Persons to whom leases are given.

1. Chambers, 2. One of the processes of the shell which project inward and unite with one another in the thorax of many Crustacea. 3. The bark of the tree Chrysophyllum glycyphloeum. 4. One of the Edentata. 5. Acquiescing. 6. A soft, silky variety of asbestos. 7. Seals.

—ERNEST, Nash, Mass.

NO. 957-TRANSPOSITION. Anear a city, Guaymas hight, That looks upon a placid sea, A PRIMAL FINAL stands, it might Make men to think of Arcadie A quiet, wayside hostlery; A garden fair the court incloses And trailing o'er the walls we see Roses, roses, roses.

Entranced with such a cheerful sight Of beautiful simplicity, With happy heart the weary wight Accepts the hospitality. Yet when he's smoking, after tea, And o'er his mescal lightly dozes, Of flowers all his dreams will be, Roses, roses, roses. About a hedgerow budding bright

In bounteous variety, His eager hands the blooms invite To thither come and pluck with glee But doomed to sare defeat is he, For while he reaches for the posies, From round his feet the blossoms flee; Roses, roses, roses. L'Envoi.

Prince, when to-morrow morning's light The hostess of the inn discloses, She'll mind thee of thy dreams to-night, Roses, roses, roses. -ERNEST, Nash, Mass.

NOS. 958-9-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A national food of the Hawaiians. . The peculiar leaf of a palm tree. 4. External or internal ribs or rims. 5. Babbling. 6. A shrubby species of medic. 7. The fireside. 8. Renders godlike. 9. Fillets. 10. To give. 11. A letter. 1. A letter, 2. An island of Asiatic Turkey, 3. servant at a hotel or elsewhere, 4. A fabric made Manilla from the older leaf sheaths of the abaca, A heap. 6. In some American colleges, the lowest appointee of the junior year, 7. Asteriated sapphire. 8. Overcoats worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak. 9. Emanations of the Deity. 10. A cowl. 11. A letter.

-ERNEST, Nash, Mass. NO. 960-CHARADE. But late, by sunlit wold and plain, The sober-hooded pilgrim, Spring, From her storm-rent appareling Of sodden mist, wrung out the rain The balmy south wind sighed and woke. And one, by copse and wooded steep, The farm land-, smiling in their sleep, In sudden breezy laughter broke!

Her quickened heart's impassioned strife Tumultuous stirred her languid veins, And Nature, from her icy chains, Burst on the world in sumptuous life! From the dark tendrils of her hair She plucked the withered leaves away, She blushed to know herself so fair. The orchard LAST, in gala mood,

Put on the greenest of attire, The meadows flushed with violet fire; In golden trances breathed the wood; The fragile stone-wort lifted up Her slender beakers to the light. Pale, crimson-flecked, or snowy white, A rain-drop in each fairy cup. Moon-like, in twilight hollows, hung The wind-flower's slowly widening disc; A graceful woodland odalisque, Swayed the wild hare-bell, zephyr-swung.

But thought of this kind never drugs For long, a simple farmer's soul; My mind is on my sheep and WHOLE, And how to kill potato-bugs! ERNEST, Nash, Mass.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS. so well liked, we decided to have another

are enabled to present a very desirable article. | get too much when filled again. If he would only give us Thedom puzzlers would be happy .- Eugene has recently been promoted to the Assistant Secretaryship of the of labor; you only have to fill the barrel once World's Congress Auxiliary at Chicago. Our | a day. Another thing, the sheep never crowd congratulations are hereby tendered him, with around it after the first day, thus giving the best wishes for his continued success, - Doro- small ones the same chance as large ones. thy Doolittle sends a complete to No. 102, and takes occasion to pronounce 925 an excellent | get all around it takes much less room than square. - Phil Down has already managed to | troughs. supply us with nearly a dozen remarkably good and intricate squares, based on words taken | lambs what they will eat. Old sheep will fatten from our alphabetical list. We would like to | with straw; they will not eat much when see others follow suit .- Lone Fisherman eating heavy on grain. There is no danger takes a just pride in the last issue of "Obscuri- except on the start. They must be put on oats or ties." It is one of the best numbers that has oats and bran to fill them on the start; then yet appeared .- The new puzzle-sheet men- gradually add the corn till you get them on tioned last week is to make its bow about the clean corn, which, I think, to finish a sheep 15th inst. It is to be called The Californian .- takes the cake. September solving prizes-" Mystery," Nos. 105 sending four or more correct solutions. R. O. CHESTER. 9-7-'93.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

At the last annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, P. A. Pearson, of Kinsley, gave a brief paper on the advantages and disadvantages of exhibiting swine at the fairs:

"Among the advantages of exhibiting at

fairs is, that in seeing other swine and comparing them with our own we are enabled to form a more correct estimate of our own than we could do if we did not have the opportunity to compare them. Perhaps almost every man 1. An advocate. 2. Freckles. 3. To restore. thinks when he shapes an animal for exhibi-(Obs.) 4. Arrayed. 5. An igneous rock. 6. An tion that he has a world-beater, for he perhaps fails to see the weak points in his own animal, being blinded by his admiration of some of the better points in his animal in which he really does excel. But when we place them on exhibition at fairs, and compare them with others in their class, we are enabled to see where ours lack in filling the standard of perfection. Now, we have by this comparison learned our first lesson. Knowing where our animal is wanting, we at once seek one of the opposite sex that excels in those points where ours are weak. We secure that animal, mate them, and find that their offspring are a great improvement over their ancestors; in other words, that their progeny will have the better points of both parents.

"By this exhibition and comparison, followed by purchasing and mating, the exhibitor has gained an advantage that he perhaps never would have done had be not been an exhibitor, both in improving his herd and in a financial way, for the better hogs we send out the higher prices we will be able to get for them, and a man that makes a business of exhibiting at fairs and pursues the course that I have suggested will soon be known as a breeder that has superior stock.

"I have spoken of the selfish side. There is a general side to this question, and that is from the fact that our fairs are largely attended by farmers and breeders who raise more or less swine. and being able to see improved stock, are stimulated to try their hand. They purchase good animals and breed them. They by this means help to improve the stock of the entire country. Hence a general benefit accrues by reason of our stock being on exhibition at fairs, where all can learn a lesson and see the advantages of having improved stock.

"The disadvantages are very few. There is one disadvantage that the breeder has to contend with in exhibiting at fairs, and that is in having to meet men who exhibit but few of their own breeding, but buy up the better ones and place them on exhibition at the leading fairs, thereby gaining an undue advantage over those of less means but perhaps far better breeders. This should be corrected by inducing our fair associations to offer their largest premiums for stock bred and owned by exhibitor. A second disadvantage comes from the fact that fair associations do not offer sufficient premiums to pay the expense of exhibiting, and don't pay what they do offer."

In a bulletin from the Mississippi Station the three insects most injurious to grain in the South receives consideration. These are the Angumis grain moth, the black weevil, and the red grain beetle. The transformation and habits of these insects are about the same. The eggs are laid within the grain, both before and after it is gathered, and the mature insects come forth in three to six weeks after the eggs are laid. Their depredations are not confined to any one cereal, and by their work they cause a marked decrease in weight. Sulphur or salt sprinkled in husked corn will tend to drive the insects away.

The best remedy for grain insects is bisulphide of carbon. For this a "quarantine" bin should be built and the grain treated in it as gathered. The amount of bisulphide needed varies with the tightness of the bin, but, as arple. one ounce of bisulphide to 100 pounds of grain is sufficient. As the bisulphide is explosive, all lights from matches cigars and the like should be kept away until all the odor from the fumes has passed off. Insects in mills should be treated with bisulphide, beginning in the basement and going upward. To destroy all insects in the Spring with bisulphide in or near the empty granary will tend to decrease any

damage done the next Fall and Winter, The Oklahoma Experiment Station has been making a number of interesting experiments during the past season with reference to the best method of seeding the various lands on the station grounds to clover and other grasses. a brief report of which may be found in their press bulletin, No. 5, for August. They have made special experiments with Japan clover (botanically known as Lespedza Striata) and cow peas. Where the Japan clover has been sown on pasture lands it has partially failed, but where the ground was nicely broken and disced it is reported as taking nicely, even though cattle have been allowed to tramp over the land. The plat that was well harrowed after breaking shows well, and where the sod was first broken and then well disced it is making a good stand.

I see you would like a description of selffeeder used in fattening sheep. Such as we use around here is a very simple and cheap affair. I make a platform about three feet four inches square, using matched lumber. I then take 2 x 4, cut three feet long for corner posts, fasten the platform about 14 inches high, and put a three-inch strip around it to keep the grain from wasting; leave about an eight-inch space for sheep to put their heads in, then fasten a board around the top of the posts to keep the sheep from climbing on platform. Get an empty cracker barrel, knock the bottom out, and set it in center of platform, using thin, small blocks under barrel, to let the grain out. Raise the barrel just high enough to let the



Any man can make one in an hour's time-I use one feeder to about 50 or 60 sheep, but would advise using them only in finishing sheep for market. I sweep the platform perfectly clean once a day; what little grain there Kosciusko McGinty's individual issue being | is left feed to the hens or hogs, as it will not do to let the platform get dirty in any way. 'special." Thanks to our friend from Nash, we Never let the barrel get empty, for fear some

You inquire why I think it better than the old way. In the first place, it is a great saving Setting the feeder in center of pen so sheep can

In regard to feeding hay, I always feed hay to

You will have a great many readers that will to 108 inclusive-will consist of three bound | find fault with feeding in this way. It was a books, to be awarded by lot among puzzlers | long time before I would try one, but can say from experience that I think it the most economical way .- The American Furmer.